BookletChart

Hudson River - Days Pt to George Washington Bridge

0

15

(NOAA Chart 12341)

12

16

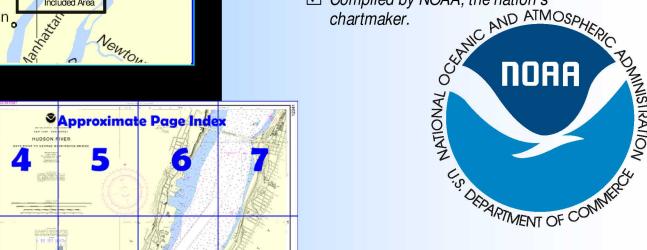
13

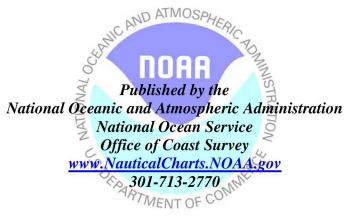


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ☑ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts

✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.





What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart[™]?

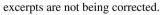
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot





[Coast Pilot 2, Chapter 12 excerpts]
(4) Hudson River, sometimes called North
River in New York City, has its source in the
Adirondack Mountains, about 275 miles along
its course from a junction with East River at
The Battery, N.Y., and flows in a general
southerly direction into New York Upper Bay.
Troy Lock and Dam, 134 miles above The
Battery, permits vessels to pass from tidewater
to the upper river and the New York State
Canal System. The river water is usually fresh
as far south as Poughkeepsie, halfway from

Troy Lock and Dam to The Battery.

(5) New York City extends along the eastern bank of Hudson River for a distance of about 14 miles above The Battery. For about 5 miles northward from The Battery, the New York waterfront is an almost continuous line of wharves and piers, some of which can accommodate the largest transatlantic liners.

- (6) On the opposite side of Hudson River from New York City are Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, Guttenberg, Hudson Heights, Edgewater, and Fort Lee; this entire stretch of about 9 miles is lined with piers.

 (9) The bridges over Hudson River from New York to Albany have either fixed or suspension spans.
- (10) The limiting bridge clearance over the lower Hudson River is 139 feet, at the Tappan Zee Bridge (IS 87/287). The middle Hudson River has a limiting bridge clearance of 137 feet at the Mid-Hudson Bridge (US Route 44) at Poughkeepsie. The upper Hudson River has a limiting bridge clearance of 135 feet at the Castleton-on-Hudson Bridge (New York State Thruway/IS 90 E-W). The least clearance of the overhead

cables is 145 feet.

- (14) Numerous fishtraps are planted each spring, usually from about mid-March to mid-May, during the seasonal run of shad to the spawning grounds in the upper Hudson. The charts show the fishtrap areas in the 30-mile stretch beginning about 5 miles above The Battery and extending upriver to Stony Point; Corps of Engineers permits are required for the placing of shad nets and poles in the charted areas. Outer limits of the nets usually are marked by flags during the day and by lights during the night. Caution is advised when navigating a fishtrap area because broken-off poles from previous traps may remain under the surface.
- (15) Navigation of the river is easy as far north as Kingston, but above Kingston it is more difficult because of the numerous steep-to shoals and middle grounds. In general tows are apt to follow the shoreline which is most favorable as regards wind and current; with a strong northwest wind, tows will follow the west shore regardless of the direction in which they are traveling.
- (16) The tides in Hudson River are affected by freshets, winds, and droughts. Because of these variables the predictions given in the Tide Tables for points above George Washington Bridge are based upon averages for the 6-month period, May to October, when the freshwater discharge is at a minimum.
- (18) The currents in Hudson River are influenced by the same variables that affect the tides. The times of slack water and the velocities and durations of flood and ebb are subject to extensive changes; the times of strengths are less likely to be affected. The currents usually set fair with the channels except in the vicinities of bends and wharves.
- (23) During March, April, and May, freshets have reached heights above normal high water of as much as 18 feet at Albany and 25 feet at Troy Lock and Dam. At the time of the larger freshets the tide may be completely masked, the water continuing to rise and fall for a period of several days without any tidal oscillation. At the time of smaller freshets the range of tide is greatly diminished and the times of high and low waters are somewhat delayed.
- (24) During the smaller freshets, the flood current disappears and the ebb current has a velocity of about 1.5 knots. The larger freshets produce an ebb current that varies from 1.5 to nearly 5 knots depending on the size of the freshet and the stage of the tide.
- (32) On the New Jersey side of the river are the piers of **Guttenberg**, mile 5.5W; **Hudson Heights**, Mile 6.5W; **Edgewater**, Mile 7.5W; and **Fort Lee**, Mile 9.5W. Small-craft facilities at Edgewater can provide berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, limited marine supplies, storage, and hull and engine repairs. The largest mobile hoist can handle craft to 25 tons. In May 1981, depths of 5 to 7 feet were reported in the basins at the facilities.
- (33) The New York side of the river is mostly parkway for the length of the chart. A marina, at Mile 5.5E, opposite Guttenberg, can provide berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, marine supplies, and minor engine repairs. In May 1981, depths at the marina were reported to range from 12 feet to bare. In May 1987, a sunken wreck was reported just northwest of the entrance to the marina in about 40°47.2'N., 73°59.2'W.
- (34) **Sailors and Soldiers Monument** Mile 6.2E, is a prominent landmark at 89th Street and Riverside Drive, Manhattan.
 - (35) **General Grants Tomb,** Mile 7.7E, is prominent at 123rd Street and Riverside Drive, Manhattan.

Corrected through NM Jun. 27/09 Corrected through LNM Jun. 23/09

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection Scale 1:10,000

North American Datum of 1983 (World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anothoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or pullichted house.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to

emporary changes or detects in alost or navigation are not inclusted on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners. During some winter months or when endan-gered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

The New York State Grid, Long Island zone, is indicated on this chart at 5,000 foot intervals thus: The last three digits are omitted.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

New York, NY KWO-35 162.550 MHz

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges

FISH TRAP AREAS

Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown

Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.365" orthward and 1.505" eastward to agree with this chart.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

ANCHORAGE AREAS

110.155 (see note A)

Limits and assigned numbers of anchorage areas are shown in magenta.





GENERAL ANCHORAGE



NAVAL ANCHORAGE

NOTE Z NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

The State of New York waters in the Hudson River from the Battery in Manhattan to the Federal Dam in Troy are designated a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ).

Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, <u>United States Coast Pilot</u>.

CAUTION

CAUTION

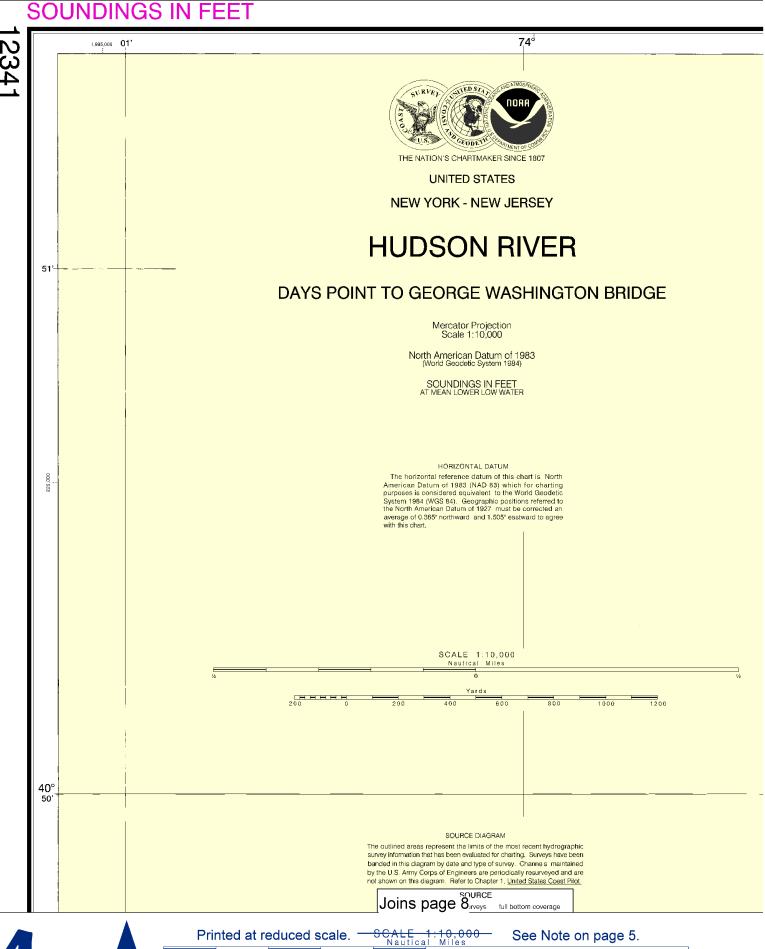
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION PLACE Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water feet 4.9 Mean High Water feet 4.6 Weehawken, Union City, Hudson River (40°46'N/74°01'W) 0.2 Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable dat

tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov

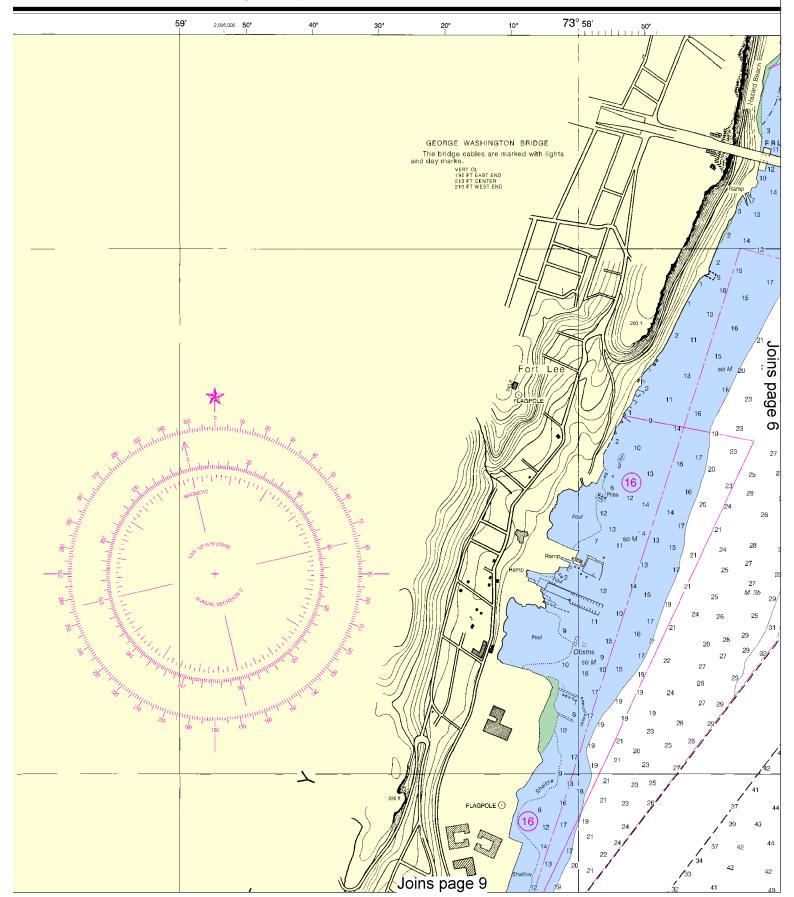
ABBREVIATIONS (For Aids to Navigation (lights a			ons, see Chart No. 1.)	
AERO aeronautical G green Al alternating IQ interruptec B black Iso isophase Bn beacon LT HO lighth C can M nautical m DIA diaphone m minutes F fixed MIRAO TIR FI FI flashing Mkr marker		ase ghthouse al mile ss R microwave tower	Mo morse code N nun OBSC obscured Oc occulting Or orange O quick R red Ra Ref radar reflector R Bn radiobeacon	R TR radio tower Rot rotating s seconds SEC sector St M statute miles VQ very quick W white WHIS whistle Y vellow
Bottom characteristics:				
Blds boulders bk broken Cy clay	Co coral G gravel Grs grass	gy gray h hard M mud	Oys oysters Rk rock S sand	so soft Sh shells sy sticky
Miscellaneous: AUTH authorized Obstn obstruction PD poeition doubtful Subm submerged ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Repreported 21. Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated. (2) Rock shat cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.				





Nautical Miles See Note on Yards

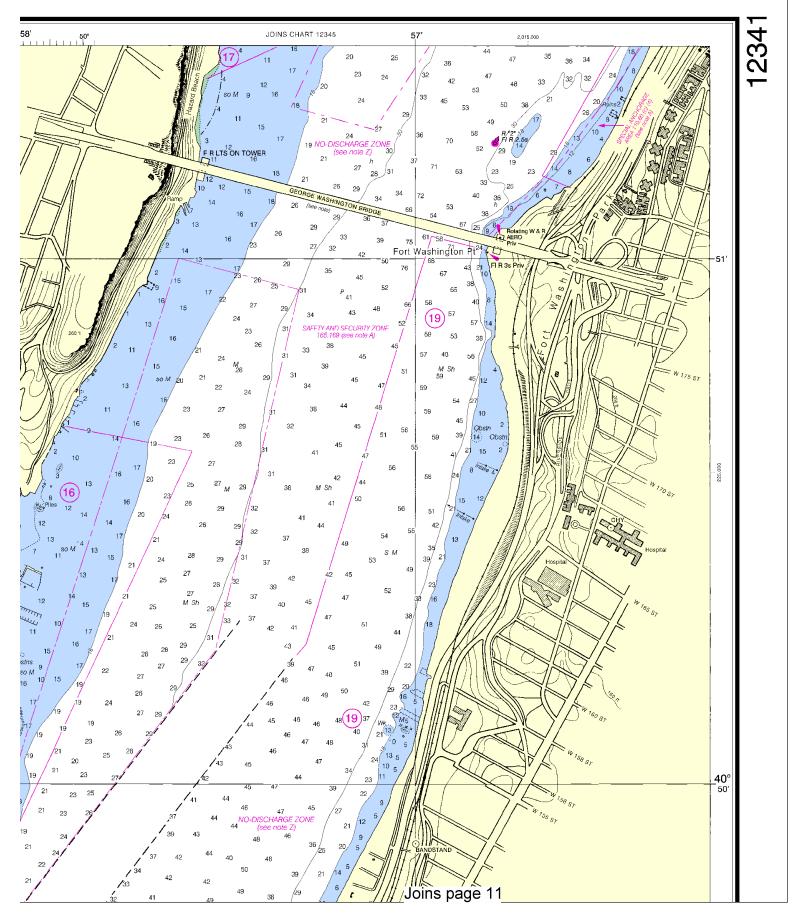
1200



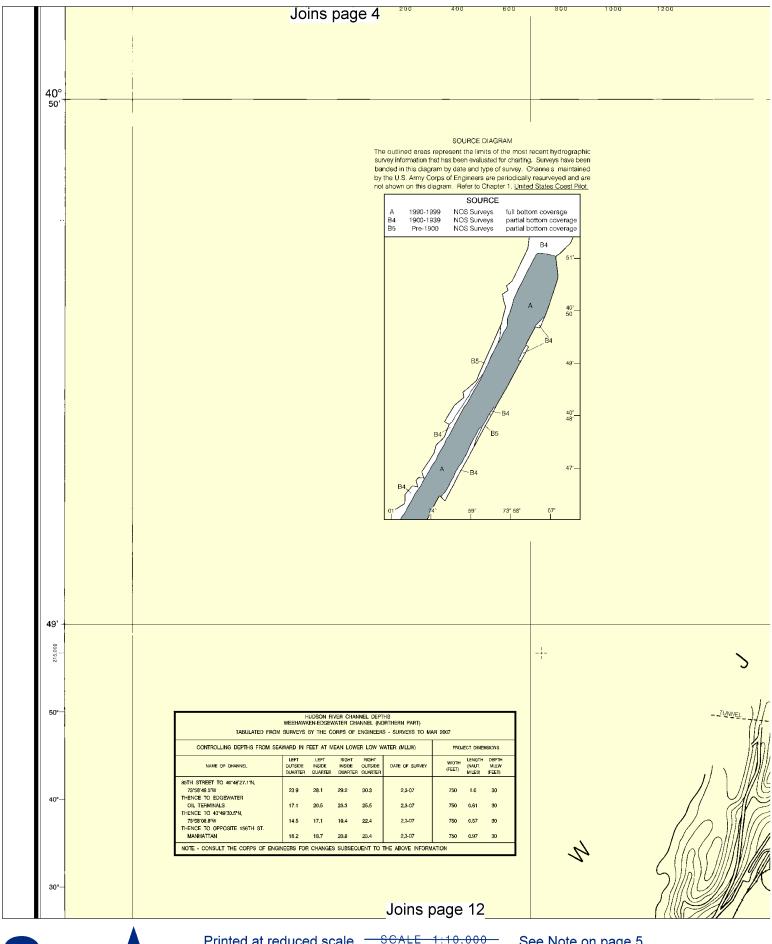
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:13333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.





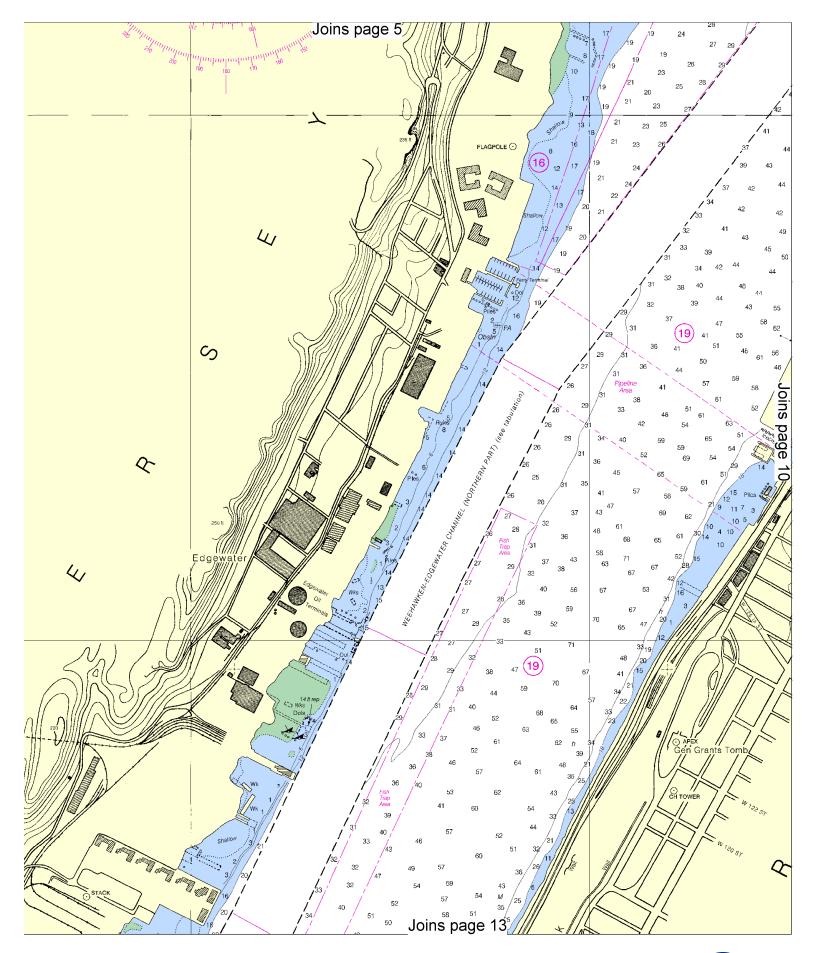




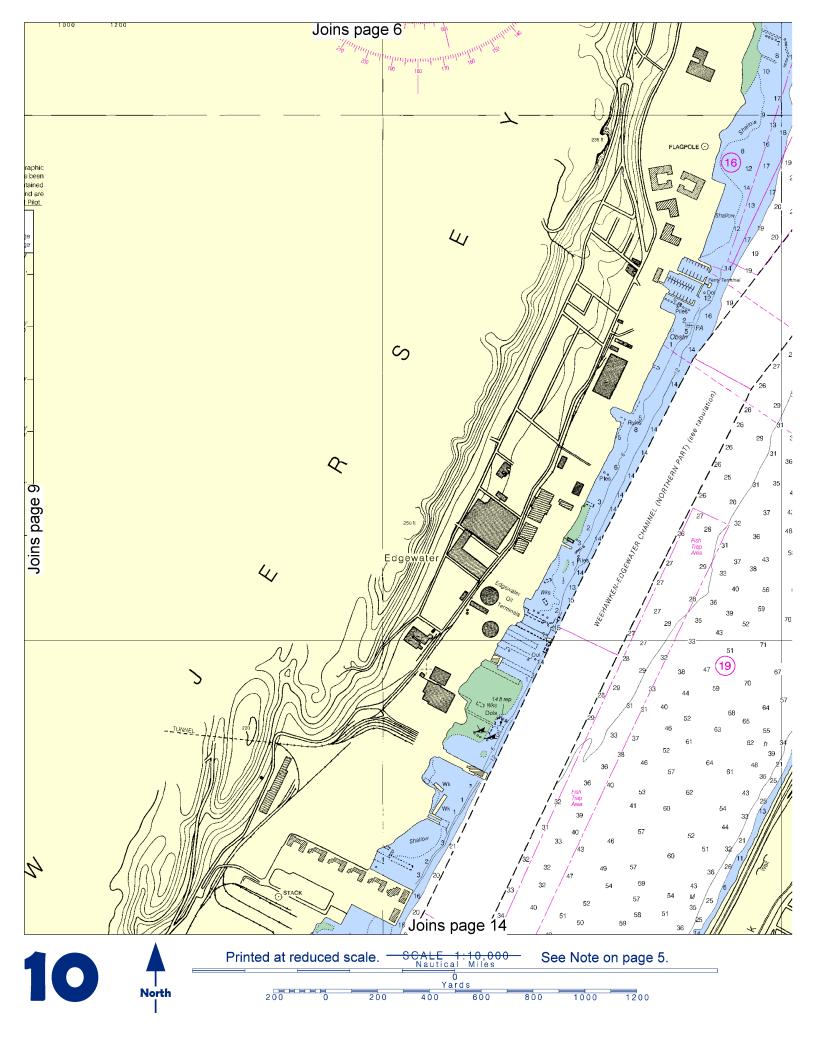


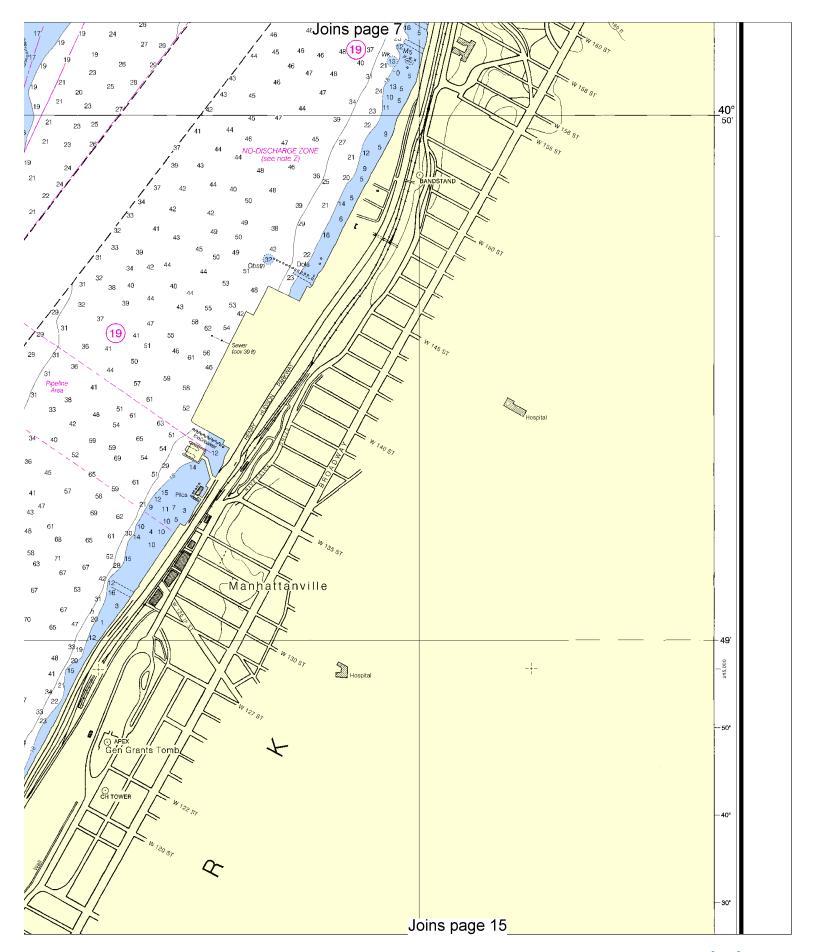


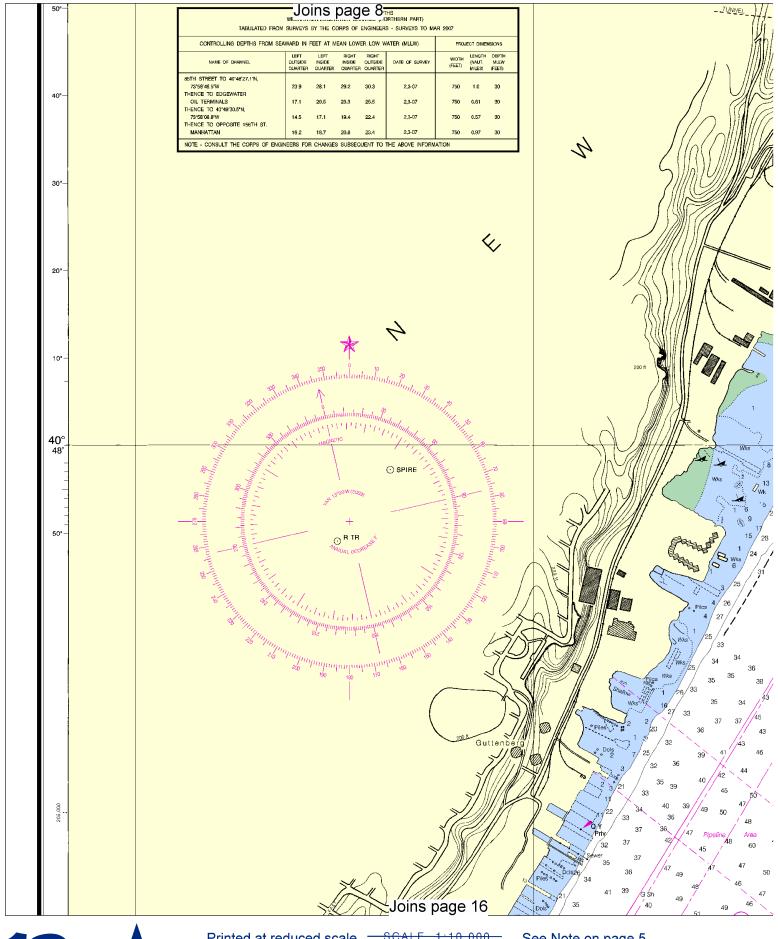






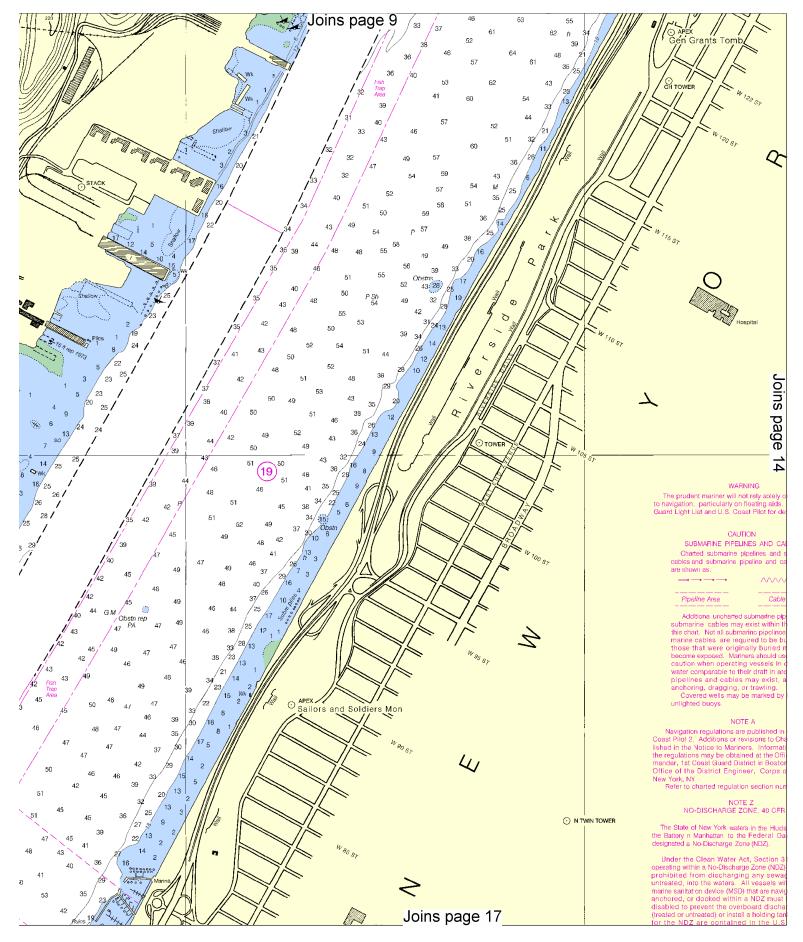


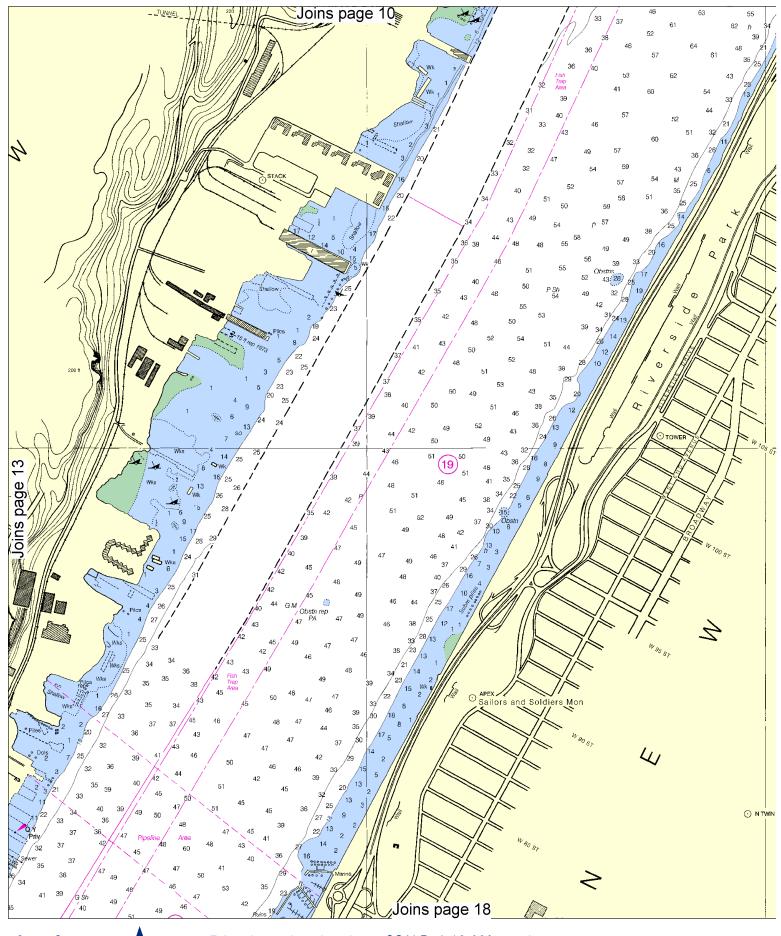




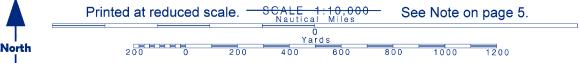


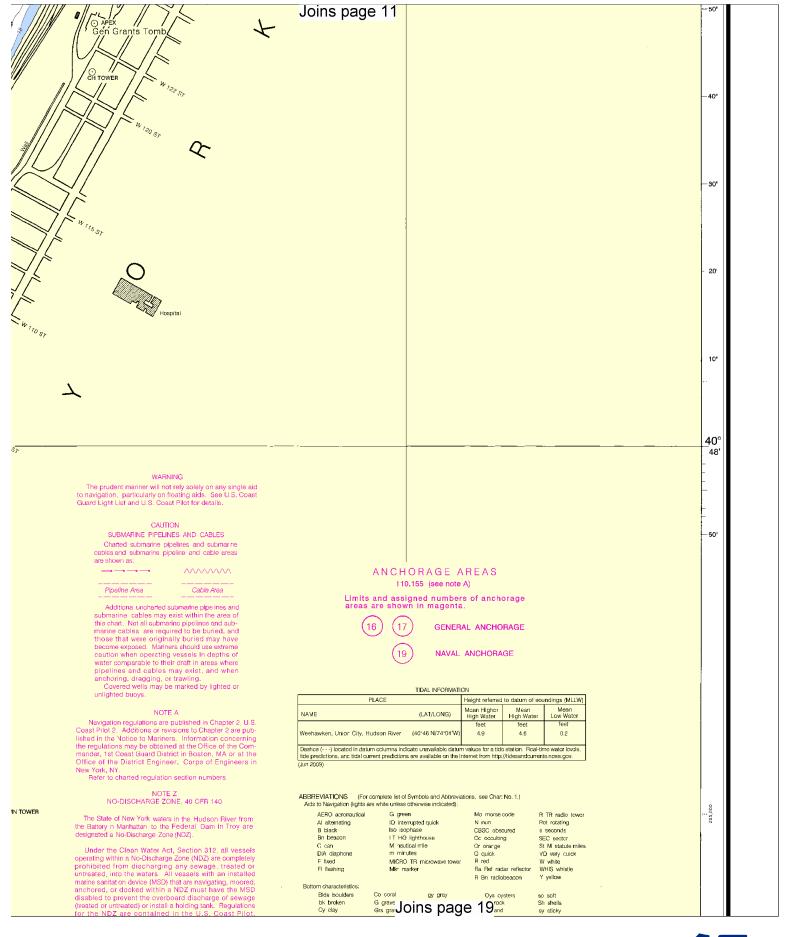


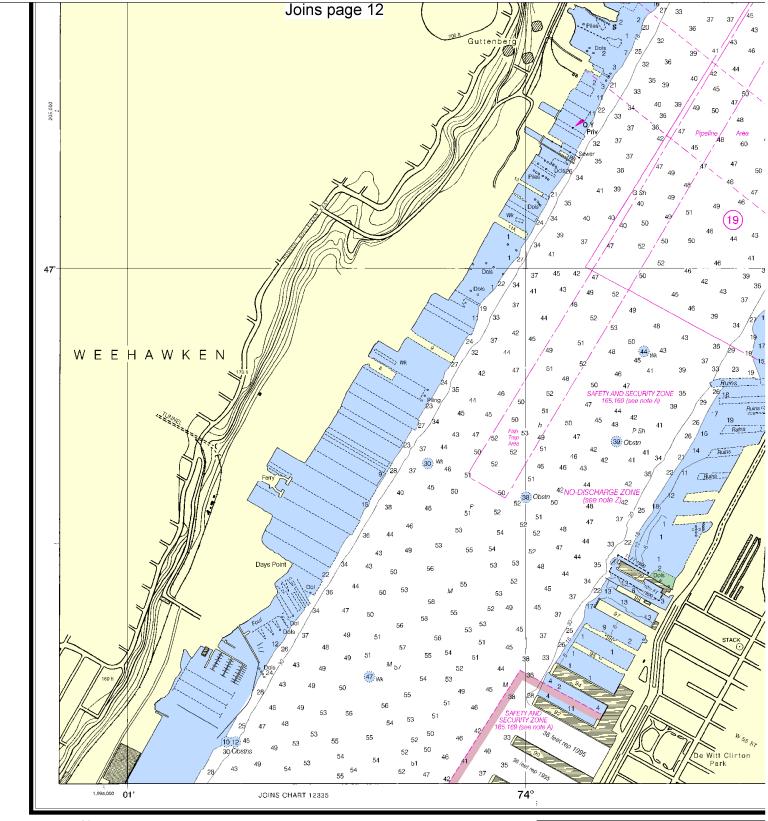












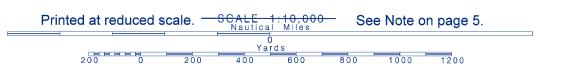
27th Ed., Jun. / 09 **1 12341**

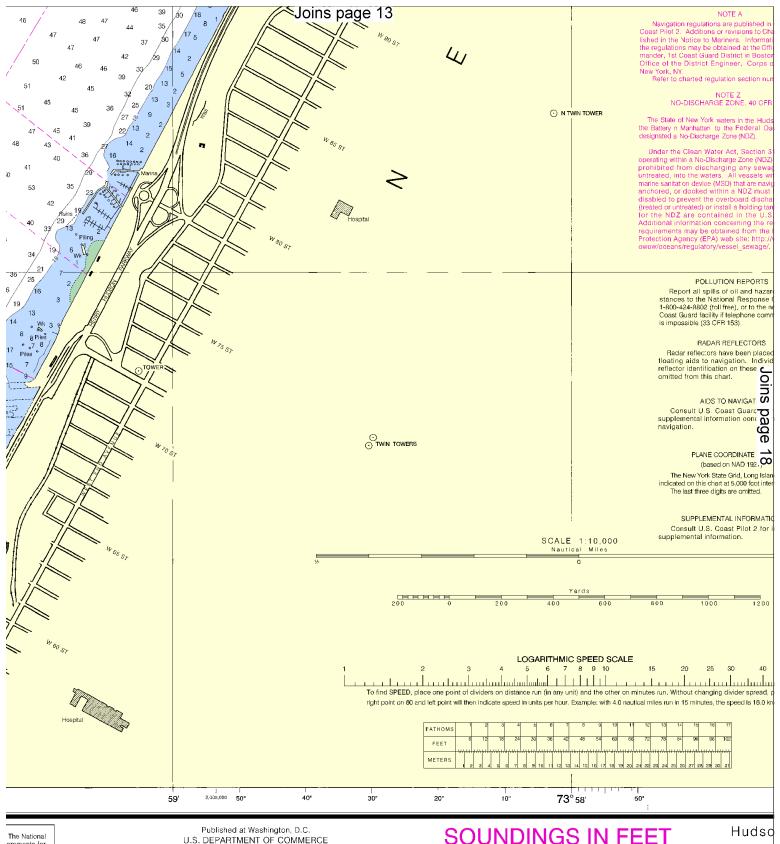
Corrected through NM Jun. 27/09 Corrected through LNM Jun. 23/09 CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the ower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hanc corner are available at nauticalcharts noae gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. TI Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or con improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), Natio Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.







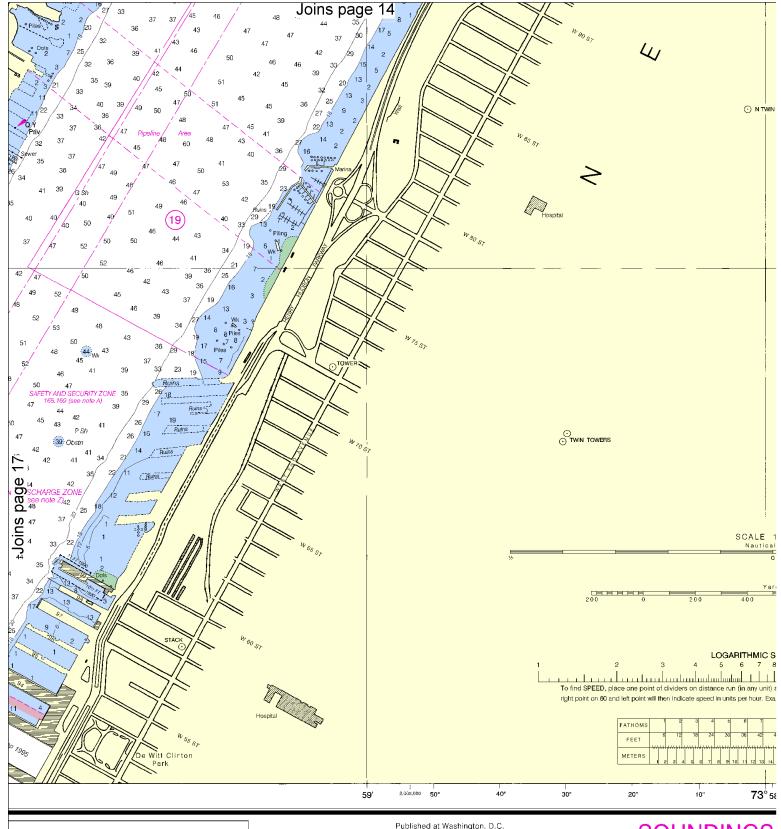
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE COAST SURVEY

omments for

tional Ocean

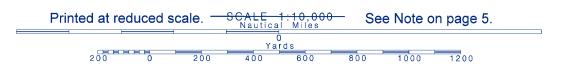
SOUNDINGS IN FEET

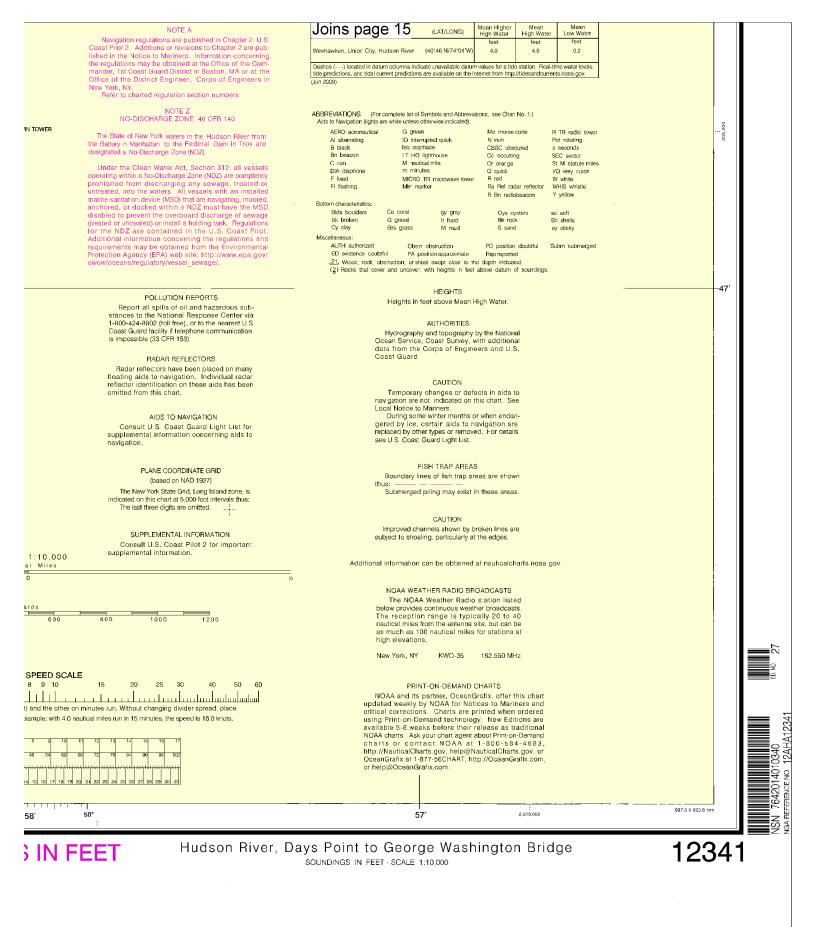


is nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for ing this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean P. NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3262. Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS







EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls

to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

- 1. Make sure radio is on.
- 2. Select Channel 16.
- 3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
- 4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- 6. Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Group Activities New York – 718-354-4120

Coast Guard New York-718-354-4101

New Jersey State Police - 732-899-5050

New York State Police – 877-672-4911

New York City Police - 718-765-4100

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd - 757-398-6390

<u>NOAA Weather Radio</u> – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts — These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) -

ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs[™]) –

RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketChartsTM – PocketChartsTM are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.Noa.gov, <a href="